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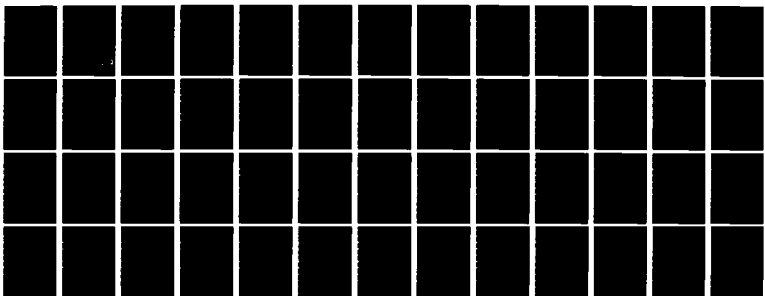
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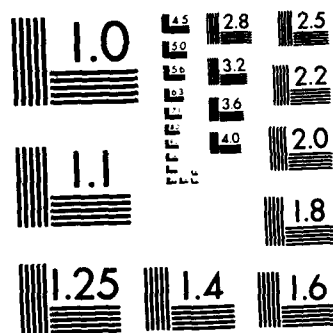
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SOVIET BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND THEIR USE AS RESEARCH AIDS

William F. Scott and Harriet Fast Scott
918 Mackall Avenue
McLean, Virginia 22101

31 December 1981

Topical Report for Period 16 May 1979-31 December 1981

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BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SOVIET BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS ON
MILITARY AFFAIRS

Are there discernible shifts in Soviet military doctrine and strategy? How do the Soviets view Washington's policies on nuclear targetting? What are Soviet concepts on the possibility of a protracted nuclear conflict? These are but a few of the questions which concern Western political and defense leaders. The military superpower status of the Soviet Union and the role of Soviet military forces in world affairs has brought about a recognized requirement to study all aspects of Soviet military activities.

In United States' universities and research institutes many individuals are seeking to understand the full extent and nature of Soviet military power. Funded by grants from private foundations and the government, such research costs millions of dollars annually. If this work is to produce needed insights into Soviet military affairs, it is essential that all possible sources be used.

Mechanical means of gathering data provide information on Soviet weapon systems and order of battle. Classified intelligence collection methods contribute data of use in a variety of areas. Despite the value of these sources, much of the needed information on the Soviet Union can best be obtained by a careful analysis of Soviet publications. In fact, for certain information, Soviet publications are the only source.

The Soviet leadership has an obsession with secrecy, and all Soviet publications are censored carefully. Nevertheless, a great deal of information on military and military-political matters must openly be made available to the Soviet population at large and to the armed forces. The communications requirement is too great to be kept entirely in classified channels.

A considerable number of Soviet publications on military matters, from books and pamphlets to journals and newspapers, are available to researchers. A few key books and journal articles soon become known to those analysts who work with original Soviet sources. Many researchers, however, may not be aware that a number of Soviet bibliographical publications also are available,, which make it possible to work with Soviet publications in a fairly systematic manner.

The purpose of this monograph is to facilitate the work of those who use Soviet publications when doing research on Soviet military affairs. The monograph will give an overview of Soviet bibliographies that identify Soviet writings on military subject, the content of the bibliographies, and how subjects are indexed.

Primary attention will be given to the 300-700 Soviet books and pamphlets published annually in the Soviet Union and specifically identified in Soviet bibliographies under the heading, "Military Science, Military Affairs." Journal and newspaper articles under the same general heading also will be described.

It is anticipated that researchers will make many uses of Soviet bibliographies, once they are identified. For example, Soviet writers specialize in certain areas. Some write primarily on doctrine and strategy, and their names soon become recognizable to those doing research on these subjects. Others concentrate on tactics and equipment of small Ground Forces units. Still others write on military-patriotic education of youth. A number specialize on the Armed Forces of the United States. Recognition of key Soviet military and political-military spokesmen, the institutions with which they are associated, and the topics on which they write will be of specific help to researchers in developing sources and in providing more comprehensive analyses.

Subject Headings and Content of Soviet Bibliographies

There are three basic weekly Soviet bibliographical publications readily available to scholars.¹ One gives book and pamphlet titles, another journal articles, and a third lists newspaper articles. Each publication is divided into 50 identical general subject headings, with sub-headings.

In addition to the weekly bibliographies, book and pamphlet titles are consolidated into an annual publication,² which also is divided into 50 general subject headings, the same as in the weekly publications.

For those researchers primarily interested in military matters, most of the books, pamphlets, and articles will be found under the general heading, "Military Science, Military Affairs."³ However, related subjects, such as shipbuilding and aircraft building, would be found under the general heading of "Transport."

General descriptions of Soviet bibliographies and examples of how military writings are listed are described below.

A. Books and Pamphlets

The Knizhnaya Letopis' (Book Chronicle)

This is a weekly publication, giving book and pamphlet titles appearing during the particular week, divided into the 50 general subject headings as shown on the following pages. As an example, the weekly Knizhnaya Letopis' for the last week in November, 1980 (identified on the cover as 47/80), contained a total of 1,043 book and pamphlet titles. Thirteen of this total number

1. These three publications, which will be described in detail, may be ordered by subscription from Victor Kamkin, Inc., Rockville, Maryland.

2. This annual publication, which will be described later, can be found in the Library of Congress. Purchase of copies is uncertain.

3. The exact order and composition of general headings and subheadings change each several years. The listing in Table 1 is as of 1 June 1982.

Table 1

Subject Headings, Numerical Designations, and Order of
Listings in Soviet Bibliographies

1. Marxism-Leninism
2. General Sciences as a Whole
3. Philosophical Sciences, Sociology, Psychology
4. Atheism, Religion
5. History. Historical Sciences
6. Economics. Economic Sciences
7. Statistics, Demography
8. International Relations, Contemporary Policy Positions of States
(8.1 International Relations; 8.2 Contemporary Policy Position of Socialist Countries; 8.3 Contemporary Policy Positions of Developing Countries; 8.4 Contemporary Policy Position of Capitalist Countries.)
9. International Communist Movement, Communist and Workers Parties
10. International Trade Union Movement, Trade Unions
11. International Democratic Movements of Youth, Youth Organizations
12. Government and Law, Juristic Sciences
13. Military Science, Military Affairs
 - 13.1 General Questions
 - 13.2 Military Science, Military Art, History of Military-Theoretical Thought
 - 13.3 Military Equipment, Military Technical Sciences
 - 13.4 Armed Forces of the USSR
 - 13.4.1 History of the Armed Forces of the USSR
 - 13.4.2 Party-Political Work
 - 13.4.2.1 Political Education
 - 13.4.3 Mass Defense Work, Patriotic Indoctrination, DOSAAF
 - 13.4.4 Services of the Armed Forces USSR, Service Branches
 - 13.4.4.1 Rocket Troops
 - 13.4.4.2 Ground Forces
 - 13.4.4.3 Troops of Air Defense (PVO)
 - 13.4.4.4 Air Forces
 - 13.4.4.5 Navy
 - 13.4.5 Border Guards, Internal Troops
 - 13.4.6 Rear Services and Supply
 - 13.4.7 Civil Defense
 - 13.5 Armed Forces of Socialist Countries
 - 13.6 Armed Forces of Developing Countries
 - 13.7 Armed Forces of Capitalist Countries

Table 1 (continued)

14. Science
15. Cybernetics, Semiotics, Information
16. Natural Science as a Whole
17. Physical-Mathematical Sciences
(17.4.7 Nuclear Physics)
18. Chemical Sciences
19. Geodetics and Geological-Geographic Sciences
20. Biological Sciences
21. Technology, Technological Sciences
22. Industry as a Whole
23. Energy
(23.2 Electronic Equipment; 23.4 Nuclear Energy)
24. Radio-Electronics, Automations, Telemetry
25. Mining Industry
26. Metallurgy
27. Mechanical Engineering, Engineering Technology, Instrument-Making
28. Chemical Industry
29. Food Industry
30. Woodworking Industry, Forest Industry, Cellulose-Paper Industry
31. Light Industry
32. Construction
(32.4.1 Machine Building and Mechanization)
33. Water Industry
34. Housing and Communal Services, Routine Repairs and Other Services
of the Population, Fire Protection
35. Procurement, Trade, Public Catering
36. Transport
(36.2 Railroad Transport; 36.3 Motor Transport; 36.5 Water Transport;
36.5.3 Shipbuilding; 36.6 Air Transport; 36.6.3 Aircraft Construction;
36.7 Cosmonautics, Interplanetary Communications)

Table 1 (continued)

37. Communications
38. Agriculture Industries, Agricultural Sciences
39. Forestry Industry, Science of Industry
40. Hunting Industry, Fishing Industry
41. Public Health, Medical Sciences
42. Physical Culture, Sport
43. Education, Pedagogical Sciences
44. Culture, Culture Building
45. Press, Library Sciences, Polygraphy
46. Philological Sciences
47. Fiction, Folklore
48. Literature for Children, Folklore for Children
49. Art, Study of Art
50. Literature of a General Content

were under the general heading, "Military Science, Military Affairs," with subheadings as follows:

- Military Science, Military Art, History of Military-Theoretical Thought - 1 title
- Armed Forces USSR - 3 titles
- History of the Armed Forces USSR - 7 titles
- Party-Political Work in the Armed Forces USSR - 1 title
- Mass Defense Work, Military Patriotic Indoctrination, DOSAAF - 1 title

The first entry, under the subheading "Military Science, Military Art, History of Military-Theoretical Thought," was a pamphlet, described as follows:

46273⁴ Surovov, A. V., Nauka Pobezhdat' - M. Voenizdat, 1980-40. s. il; 20 sm. - 10 k. 75.000 ekz

(46273 Surovov, A. V. Science to Conquer, Moscow: Voenizdat, 1980, 40 pages, illustrated, 20 centimeters, 10 kopecks, 75,000 copies.)

The final entry for the week, under the subheading "Mass-Defense Work, Military-Patriotic Education, DOSAAF," gave the following data:

46285 Nachal'naya Voyennaya Podgotovka: (Uchebnik / M. A. Belikov, P. I. Bykov, I. F. Vydrin i dr.); Pod obshch. red. A. M. Popova - 3-ye izd., ispr. i dop. - M.: Voenizdat, 1980. - 304 s., il.; 22 sm. - Avt. Ukazany no oborote tit. l. - V per.: 65 k. 400.000 ekz.

(46285 Beginning Military Training. Textbook. Authors: M. A. Belikov, P. I. Bykov, I. F. Vydrin and others. Editor: A. M. Popov. 3rd edition, corrections and additions. Moscow: Voenizdat, 1980. 304 pages, illustrated, 22 centimeters. Authors are listed on the back of the title page. In binding. 65 kopecks. 400,000 copies.)⁵

4. This number simply signifies the number of books and pamphlets listed up to this particular point in the current calendar year.

5. As shown above, 400,000 copies of Beginning Military Training were published in late 1980 by Voenizdat, the publishing house of the Soviet Ministry of Defense. Earlier in 1980 the same book, Beginning Military Training, had been listed in the weekly Knizhneya Letopis, identical in practically every respect to the book published by Voenizdat. The only difference is that the earlier publishing run was made by DOSAAF, in 850,000 copies. The colors of the covers were slightly different. These books are used as textbooks by youth, ages 15-17, in pre-military training, before being called up for active duty. Since these are yearly publications, scholars may compare the various editions to confirm changes in military strategy, tactics, organization, training and other aspects of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The number of titles given in the Knizhnaya Letopis', as well as in the other two weekly bibliographies, varies from week to week.

There also is a monthly Knizhnaya Letopis', Dopolnitel'nyy Vypusk (Book Chronicle, Supplementary Issue), which gives book and pamphlet titles appearing in series. Subject headings are the same as used in the regular bibliographies.

Yezhegodnik Knigi SSSR (Yearbook of Books, USSR)

Book and pamphlet titles for each year, after initially appearing in the weekly Knizhnaya Letopis', are consolidated in the Yezhegodnik Knigi SSSR (Yearbook of Books, USSR). Because of the number of titles, approximately 40,000 each year, publication in two volumes is required. For example, the book and pamphlet titles first published in the 52 weekly Knizhnaya Letopis' for 1977 were consolidated in the Yezhegodnik Knigi SSSR, 1977, volumes 1 and 2. There usually is a two year or more delay between the time the book or pamphlet is first listed in the weekly Knizhnaya Letopis' and its appearance in the annual Yezhegodnik Knigi SSSR.⁶

Titles in the annual Yezhegodnik Knigi SSSR are given under the same general headings as they appear in the weekly Knizhnaya Letopis'. As already noted, the same general heading, "Military Science, Military Affairs," with various subheadings, is found in each. Over the years these subheadings change, indicating a new or different emphasis given to a particular military function, service, or branch.

For example, Table 2 shows the various subheadings for the years 1959 - 1964, inclusive. At that time there was no separate heading for the Ground Forces. Rather, there was a subheading for "Infantry, Artillery, Tanks." "Rocket Troops" then were listed after Air and Naval Forces.

6. The Yezhegodnik Knigi SSSR 1977, vol. 1, was not published until 1979, vol. 2 not until 1980.

Table 3 gives the subheadings from 1965 - 1971 inclusive. Rocket Troops then were placed first, followed by the Ground Forces. Civil Defense was given a separate subheading.

As seen in Table 4, covering the years 1972 - 1977 inclusive, the five services were listed in their current order of precedence.⁷ Next are Border Guards of the KGB and the Internal Troops of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. These forces are part of the Soviet Armed Forces, but are not subordinate to the Ministry of Defense. Next are the Rear Services and Supply, which includes the troops of the "tyl" or rear services. The next entry is Civil Defense. One of the most significant addition in 1972 was the inclusion of "Armed Forces of Developing Countries," although little has been published openly in this area. The heading, however, suggests increased Soviet interest in the Third World.

B. Journal Articles

Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey (Chronicle of Journal Articles)

The weekly Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey for the last week in November, 1980 (47/80) gave 3,994 journal articles, of which 37 were under the general heading, "Military Science, Military Affairs." Under this, articles were listed below the following subheadings:

- Military Science, Military Art, History of Military-Theoretical Thought - 3 articles
- Military Equipment, Military Technical Sciences - 2 articles
- Armed Forces USSR, History of Armed Forces USSR - 13 articles
- Services of the Armed Forces USSR, Service Branches

(Subheadings in these categories were as follows:)

- Ground Forces - 3 articles

7. As of January 1981 the order of precedence of Soviet services was: Strategic Rocket Forces, Ground Forces, Troops of Air Defense, Air Forces, Navy.

Table 2

SUBJECT HEADINGS AND YEAR OF PUBLICATION

"Military Science, Military Affairs"

	1959	1962	1963	1964
1. General Questions	4	3	5	10
2. Armed Forces USSR (General Questions, Organization, Military Training)	31	43	53	43
3. History of Armed Forces USSR	16	9	17	23
4. Armed Forces in the Great Patriotic War	32	51	68	62
5. History of Russian Army	4	1	1	1
6. Party-Political Work; Cultural-Educational Work	15	3	9	13
7. Life and Daily Routine	0	1	0	0
8. Military Equipment, Military Art	23	18	24	25
9. Infantry, Artillery, Tanks	30	46	29	30
10. Engineer Troops, Military Communications, Military Topography	8	14	15	11
11. Air and Naval Forces	45	49	68	53
12. Rocket Troops	0	13	13	16
13. Other Services and Branches	0	2	0	0
14. Weapons of Mass Destruction	10	0	0	0
15. Anti-Aircraft Defense From Weapons of Mass Destruction	20	13	21	33
16. Rear Services	1	1	1	2
17. Mass Defense Work	20	10	5	6
18. Armed Forces of Foreign Socialist Countries	6	1	2	1
19. Armed Forces of Other Foreign Nations	7	3	3	4
20. Border Guards	0	0	9	1

Table 3

SUBJECT HEADINGS AND YEAR OF PUBLICATION

"Military Science, Military Affairs"

	1965	'66	'67	'68	'69	'70	'71
1. General Questions	10	3	3	3	5	21	8
2. Armed Forces USSR (General Questions, Organization)	33	34	21	48	46	33	53
3. History of Armed Forces USSR	17	21	19	35	18	19	28
4. Armed Forces USSR in Great Patriotic War	90	70	77	76	72	101	105
5. History of Russian Army	0	0	0	3	4	1	1
6. Party-Political Work: Cultural-Educational Work	8	8	5	14	15	11	25
7. Military Art; Military Equipment (Gen. Questions)	20	15	19	25	24	23	31
8. Rocket Troops; Military Rocket Equipment	10	15	5	10	7	5	5
9. Ground Forces	53	39	46	43	56	66	73
10. Air Forces	15	25	13	20	16	28	32
11. Navy	16	30	24	24	23	27	32
12. Air Defense	0	2	4	4	2	0	4
13. Rear & Supply	2	1	0	5	1	0	3
14. Border Guards	3	4	3	11	11	7	6
15. Civil Defense	17	21	23	26	44	33	45
16. Armed Forces of Foreign Socialist States	1	1	1	3	1	2	2
17. Armed Forces of Other Foreign States	4	4	5	0	1	3	3

Table 4

SUBJECT HEADINGS AND YEAR OF PUBLICATION

"Military Science, Military Affairs"

	1972	'73	'74	'75	'76	'77
1. General Questions	19	25	48	38	48	22
2. Military Equipment; Military Technical Science	8	10	9	16	22	19
3. Armed Forces USSR	63	120	112	106	100	99
4. History of Armed Forces	28	40	28	34	18	23
5. Armed Forces USSR in Great Patriotic War	81	107	130	161	59	57
6. Party-Political Work; Cultural-Educational Work	17	35	61	39	39	47
7. Rocket Troops	5	10	7	5	4	9
8. Ground Forces	53	110	107	106	73	77
9. Air Defense	4	4	3	3	0	6
10. Air Forces	18	26	42	35	29	28
11. Navy	23	18	34	36	32	41
12. Border Guards & Internal Troops	14	18	13	11	9	13
13. Rear Services and Supply	1	9	10	3	4	1
14. Civil Defense	21	21	13	9	16	17
15. Armed Forces of Socialist Countries	2	3	2	0	1	4
16. Armed Forces of Developing Countries	1	1	0	1	0	0
17. Armed Forces of Capitalist Countries	4	16	10	11	8	10

- Air Forces - 9 articles
- Navy - 2 articles
- Border Guards and Internal Troops - 1 article
- Armed Forces of Capitalist Countries - 4 articles

The first article listed under the subheading, "Military Science, Military Art, History of Military-Theoretical Thought" in this particular issue was as follows:

174681 Rybkin, Ye. Marksizm-Leninizm kak Metodologicheskaya Osnova Prognozirovaniya Voyennykh Sobytiy - Voyen.-Inst. Zhurh. 1980, No. 7, s.3 - 10.

(174681 Rybkin, Ye., Marxism-Leninism as a Methodological Basis of Forecasting Military Events. Military History Journal, 1980, Number 7, pages 3-10.)⁸

Of the 37 articles given in the Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey for 47/80, 34 were from Soviet military journals,⁹ shown below.

- o Military History Journal - 16 articles
- o Equipment and Armaments - 9 articles
- o Aviation and Cosmonautics - 9 articles

The remaining three articles were from the journal, Dal'niy Vostok (Far East).

C. Newspaper Articles

Letopis' Gazetnykh Statey (Chronicle of Newspaper Articles)

In the last week of November, 1980 (47/80) a total of 703 newspaper

8. Many scholars of Soviet military affairs will remember Rybkin's now-famous article "On the Nature of Nuclear-Rocket War," published in Communist of the Armed Forces in 1965. Some Western scholars at the time thought that Rybkin was a member of a Soviet "hard-line" group, working against the more reasonable policies of the Communist Party leadership. In 1974 Rybkin was identified in Soviet footnotes as the author of War and Politics in the Contemporary Epoch, although the book was not identified in any known Soviet bibliography or on sale in any bookstore. His 1979 book, Criticism of Bourgeois Teachings on the Causes and Role of War in History, published by the Academy of Sciences publishing house, is available for purchase.

9. Titles and commentary on Soviet military journals are given in the Appendix.

articles, with authors and titles, were listed in this weekly bibliographical journal. Thirteen of the articles were under the general heading, "Military Science, Military Affairs." Subheadings, with the number of articles under each, were as follows:

- Armed Forces USSR - 2 articles
- History of the Armed Forces USSR - 2 articles
- Party-Political Work - 2 articles
- Mass-Defense Work, Military-Patriotic Education, DOSAAF - 4 articles
- Services of the Armed Forces USSR, Service Branches - 2 articles
- Armed Forces of Socialist Countries - 1 article

Of the thirteen articles identified for the particular week, seven originally had appeared in Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star). All four of the articles under the heading "Mass-Defense Work, Military-Patriotic Education, DOSAAF" had been published in Sovetskiy Patriot (Soviet Patriot). The remaining two articles, each about local Great Patriotic War heroes, had appeared in provincial newspapers, Soviet Kirgiz and Soviet Lithuania.

The first article, under the heading "Armed Forces USSR" was as follows:

30112 Pravoboye Vospitaniye: (Peredovaya). Krasnaya Zvezda, 1980, 2 Okt.

(30112 Legal Education. (Lead article). Red Star, 1980, 2 October.)

Most of the newspaper articles of military interest will have been published in Krasnaya Zvezda, with Sovetskiy Patriot in second place.¹⁰

10. Newspapers in which articles of military interest are most likely to be found are given in the appendix.

Soviet Military Books That Are "Not for Purchase"

In the "Military Sciences, Military Affairs" section of the Knizhnaya Letopis' 1968, three of the 347 books and pamphlets identified were listed as being "besplatno," meaning "not for purchase."¹¹ The following year seven of the 342 books under the same general heading were in the "besplatno" category. By 1970 the number of "besplatno" books in the "Military Science, Military Affairs" section had jumped to 59, out of 407 books and pamphlets listed. In 1977 the number of "besplatno" books and pamphlets was 106 out of a total listing of 473. For that particular year, the "besplatno" books were in the following groups:

- Forty six of the 106 "besplatno" books and pamphlets were published by various "military and higher military schools," primarily to be used as textbooks for kursants (cadets). Soviet "military and higher military schools, of which there are approximately 140, correspond roughly to the military academies - West Point, Annapolis, and Colorado Springs - in the United States. Courses are four to five years.
- Twenty-nine of the "besplatno" books and pamphlets were issued by the Soviet military academies. There are a total of 18 such academies, corresponding approximately to the war and staff colleges in the United States. Courses are 3 to 5 years, except for the General Staff Academy, which is 2 years.
- Thirteen of the "besplatno" publications were issued by the Soviet Ministry of Defense.
- The remaining 18 "besplatno" works were from a number of organizations, including civilian universities.

The first "besplatno" entry under the "Military Science, Military Affairs" section in the Knizhnaya Letopis' 1977 was listed under the subheading "General Questions." The entry was as follows:

6413 Akhrameyev, A. A. Osnovnyye Empiricheskiye Metody Nauchnogo Poznaniya v Voennom Dele / Kiev. Vyssh. Aviats. Uchilishech - Kiev, 1977. - 32s. - Bespl.

11. "Besplatno" may also mean "free."

(6413 Akhramyev, A. A. Basic Empirical Methods of Scientific Knowledge in Military Affairs. Kiev Higher Military Aviation Engineering School. Kiev: 1976. 32 pages. Not for purchase.)

. Most of the "besplatno" publications are pamphlets of less than 60 pages. Many are identified as textbooks, or as abstracts of lectures.

It should be assumed that Soviet censors permit only the most innocuous "besplatno" titles to be given in openly published bibliographies. These probably represent only a small percentage of the total number of such publications. Soviet books at times make reference to other books which are never found in bookstores or even in bibliographical listings. For example, specific mention is made of a new textbook on military strategy in a 1977 work, Academy of the General Staff.¹² There is no indication, however, of this book ever being registered.

Why the "besplatno" entries began in Soviet bibliographies in the late 1960s and rapidly increased in numbers cannot be ascertained. A possible reason might have been simply the requirement to show a greater number of titles published each year. Another reason could be that a new requirement was issued to register books and pamphlets of a certain type.

Some Possible Uses of "Besplatno" Publications

Although only the author, title, organization, place of publication, and number of pages normally are given about the "besplatno" writings that are listed in Soviet bibliographies, the information may assist scholars with the following:

- (1) - as an indication of the emphasis placed on certain subjects taught

12. V. G. Kulikov, Academiya General'nogo Shtaba (Academy of the General Staff), Moscow: Voenizdat, 1976. pp. 205-206. At the time this book was written Kulikov, then a General of the Army, was Chief of the General Staff. Beginning in 1978 members of the Institute of the USA and Canada told visiting Americans that a new book on military strategy soon would appear. As of mid-1981, the promised work had not materialized.

in Soviet military educational institutions. When "besplatno" titles are examined over a period of several years, some indication might be found of trends by the attention given to specific subjects. As Soviet spokesmen have pointed out, military schools in the 1960s and 1970s were training the officer corps for the year 2000, for at that time graduates of such schools will be moving into command positions. Military academies, which officers with several years of service attend, are setting forth concepts which will guide Soviet military actions for the 1980s and 1990s.

(2) - in giving names of faculty members of the various Soviet military academies and schools, their specialties and the institutions with which they are associated. When examined in conjunction with Soviet publications available in the open press, this information helps to identify the extent of a particular author's work, and some indication of its use.

(3) - in providing a better understanding of the scope and size of the military schools and academies, and of the emphasis given to specific areas. It should be assumed, however, that the titles of many of the lectures and textbooks are classified, and not identified in any openly published bibliography.

Inconsistencies in Soviet Book and Pamphlet Listings

When researching Soviet military writings scholars will face a number of unanticipated problems. One will be the inconsistencies found in Soviet bibliographies. The following examples are illustrative:

Plan Vypuska Literatury (Advance Publication Plan) of Voenizdat.

Each year Voenizdat, the publishing house of the Soviet Ministry of Defense, issues a pamphlet called Plan Vypuska Literatury (Advance Publication Plan). The pamphlet lists the authors and titles of all books and pamphlets scheduled for publication by Voenizdat the following year. The "plan"

however, is not always fulfilled. Many of the books listed are published a year or two later than the announced date. Some never appear, possibly failing to get past the censor.

The Plan Vypuska Literaturny 1976 was typeset 31 December 1974 and sent to the printers 27 January 1975. Of the 249 titles given in this publication plan, 28% had not appeared as of early 1981. Twenty-three percent finally were published in 1977, instead of 1976 as had been scheduled. Thus, only approximately 50% of the books appeared as originally planned.

There were other inconsistencies in the Plan Vypuska Literaturny 1976, Soviet bibliographical listings, and the actual appearance of specific books. Some examples noted with respect to the advance publication plan and actual books available were as follows:

- o Admiral Gorshkov's books, Sea Power of the State, was in the Advance Publication Plan 1976 but did not appear in the annual Yezhegodnik Knigi 1976. However, it came out on schedule, as had been announced in the publication plan.
- o Marshal A. A. Grechko's Years of the War was in the Yezhegodnik 1976 but had not appeared in the Plan Vypuska Literaturny 1976.
- o Marshal of Aviation G. V. Zimin's book, Development of PVO (Air Defense), which appeared in 1976, was neither in the Yezhegodnik Knigi 1976 nor in the advance publication plan.
- o General of the Army Shavrov's 1976 book, Problems of Training and Education in Military Schools was neither in the Yezhegodnik Knigi 1976 nor in the advance publication plan for 1976.

With the possible exception of Marshal Grechko's Years of the War, the books noted above were of high interest to Western scholars concerned with Soviet military developments. Whether the inconsistencies observed were due to security reasons or for other purposes has not yet been ascertained. However, these findings do indicate that the annual Plan Vypuska Literaturny is not sufficient as a single method of identifying books that are to be published.

The Case of Civil Defense

Western scholars studying Soviet civil defense programs should know that books on this subject may be omitted from Soviet bibliographies. This appears to have been especially true since the mid-1970s, when Western leaders became concerned with the possible extent of Soviet civil defense activities. Western observers, such as Leon Goure and Harriet Fast Scott who had written on this subject, were attacked by name in a number of Soviet publications, including Pravda, Krasnaya Zvezda and Voyennye Znaniye. Soviet defense-intellectuals in Moscow, who are permitted to meet with visiting Americans, insisted that reports in the United States press about Soviet civil defense measures were false. With respect to the Soviet denials, it is interesting to note that a number of Soviet books on the subject have never been listed in the annual Yezhegodnik Knigi. The following three books are examples of Soviet civil defense publications that Western scholars would not find in any known Soviet bibliographical listing:

- o A. A. Gromov and N. P. Krechetnikov, Grazhdanskaya Oborona Promyshlennogo Ob'ekta (Civil Defense of Industrial Units), Moscow: Atomizdat, 1975. 2nd edition, 243,100 copies.
- o F. G. Krotkov, Meditsinskaya Slubbha Grazhdanskoy Oborony (Medical Service of Civil Defense), Moscow: Meditsina, 1975. (This work is described as a textbook for doctors.) 20,000 copies.
- o K. G. Kotlukov, Grazhdanskaya Oborona (Civil Defense), Moscow: Prosveshcheniye, 1977. 10th edition, 1,700,000 copies. A textbook for Soviet Middle Schools (such schools are roughly the equivalent of junior colleges.)

These examples suggest that Soviet bibliographies, while a most valuable research aid, do not provide all of the data needed about Soviet publications.

Soviet Books and Pamphlets About the "Great Patriotic War"

Western visitors to the Soviet Union frequently remark on the attention given by the Soviet media to "The Great Patriotic War," as the Soviets refer to that portion of World War II in which they participated. Television, radio,

and the press refer daily to that war, as if it had taken place only recently.

The Great Patriotic War and Its Lessons

There are many reasons why Soviet books and pamphlets give continuing attention to a war that ended decades ago. Victory in the Great Patriotic War, according to Soviet spokesmen, was due to the wise leadership provided by the Communist Party. Children are told that the defeat of both Germany and Japan was due to the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces. (The role of Britain, the United States and other nations is scarcely mentioned.) In order to prevent such a war from again taking place, Soviet spokesmen write that the armed forces must be maintained in a state of constant combat readiness and remain unsurpassed by any other nation.

The Great Patriotic War provides Soviet military writers with numerous historical events, from which carefully selected lessons can be drawn that are considered applicable to the present. Textbooks on procedures for command and control, protection of rear areas, tactics, mobilization, war financing, military economy, leadership, morale - whatever the subject might be - begin with some account or example from the Great Patriotic War. The most significant books on Soviet military doctrine, strategy, and tactics, from Marshal V. D. Sokolovskiy's Military Strategy to Colonel V. Ye. Savkin's Basic Principles of Operational Art and Tactics devote considerable discussion to operations, troop control and lessons from the 1941-1945 period.¹³

In early 1981 Western scholars concerned with Soviet military affairs noticed that changes were taking place in the organization of air defense

13. See: V. D. Sokolovskiy, Soviet Military Strategy, Third Edition, with Analysis and Commentary by Harriet Fast Scott, New York, Crane & Russak, 1975 and V. Ye. Savkin, Basic Principles of Operational Art and Tactics, Moscow: Voenizdat, 1972.

troops. Certain air defense functions of the Soviet Ground Forces appeared to have been transferred to the Troops of Air Defense, one of the five Soviet military services. When searching for the Soviet rationale for this organizational modification, analysts found that the change had been preceded by lengthy discussions of the role of air defense during the Great Patriotic War.¹⁴

Identification of Great Patriotic War Themes in Bibliographies

Of the 473 books listed in the "Military Science, Military Affairs" section of the Knizhnaya Letopis' 1977, 57 were under the subheading "The Great Patriotic War." The following were in this category:

- o Books of military memoirs by senior Soviet officers - 5. A military memoir written in 1977, for example is not only to remind readers of the Great Patriotic War, but also to provide concepts that are applicable to military situations at the time the work is published.
- o Books published by DOSAAF - 6. These publications contain stories about the Great Patriotic War intended to appeal to the youth. Heroic feats are described in such a manner as to instill patriotic feelings in the mind of the reader.
- o Books published in languages of Soviet nationality groups - 9. These may be about a hero in the Great Patriotic War of a particular nationality. The apparent intent is to foster a feeling of "Soviet" patriotism.
- o Books published in non-Soviet languages - 4. One was in Arabic, 2 in French and one in Spanish. The purpose is to show the might of the Soviet Armed Forces in defeating Germany and Japan.
- o "Besplatno" books - 2. One of these, entitled Development of Troop Control in Army Offensive Operations During the Great Patriotic War, was a textbook published by the Frunze Military Academy. The other was Partisan Warfare During the Years of the Great Patriotic War, also issued by the same academy.

The remainder of the books under the "Great Patriotic War" subheading

¹⁴. Looking back, analysts found that a number of articles published in Voyenno-Istoricheskii Zhurnal during 1979-1980 were concerned with the role of air defense during the Great Patriotic War. Of particular interest was a book by N. A. Svetlishin, Voyska PVO Strany v Velikoy Otechestvennoy Voiny (Troops National Air Defense in the Great Patriotic War), Moscow; Nauki, 1979.

were by various publishers, primarily designed for patriotic-military indoctrination.

A number of the most significant books on military-theoretical thought have been based almost exclusively on examples from World War II, but listed in the "Military Science, Military Affairs" sections of bibliographies under the subheading, "General Questions." One such book was Methodology of Military-Scientific Knowledge, by General I. Ye. Shavrov, published in 1977. At the time Shavrov was Commandant of the General Staff Academy. He used examples from the Great Patriotic War throughout his book to explain current concepts and problems. Another work of significance was General S. P. Ivanov's 1974 book, The Beginning Period of War.¹⁵ In its foreword was the note that the concepts expressed are "according to the experience of the first campaigns and operations of the Second World War." This is one of the most instructive Soviet writings yet available on how a war might begin.

As a general rule, scholars concerned with Soviet military affairs will find that those books about the Great Patriotic War published by Voenizdat will be of greater value than those issued by publishers in the various republics. Of particular significance may be the military memoirs published in recent years. These, written by the remaining generals and marshals with combat experience in World War II, are to teach lessons applicable at the present time. In all probability a great part of each work published as a military memoir is written by a faculty member of a military academy or higher military school.

Major Soviet Publishers of Military Books and Pamphlets

As previously noted the Yezhegodnik Knigi SSSR 1977 carried 373 titles of

15. The USAF requested permission from the Soviet government to translate and publish S. P. Ivanov's book as part of the "Soviet military thought" series. Permission was denied.

books and pamphlets under the general heading, "Military Science, Military Affairs." These were published by the following organizations:

Voyenizdat - 84 titles. This is the publishing house of the Soviet Ministry of Defense, which issues the more significant writings on military matters. Of the 384 titles, 3 were "besplatno" - not for sale.

DOSAAF (Volunteer Society for Cooperation with Army, Aviation, and Fleet) - 46 titles. DOSAAF publishers issue books and pamphlets for military training and Party-patriotic indoctrination of youth, as well as various publications on civil defense. Some of these writings are most useful to scholars. Works of fiction and sport, of a military or military-related nature, also are published by DOSAAF.

Military Academies and Schools - 51 titles. 49 of these 51 titles published by military educational institutions were identified as "besplatno." Many were listed as textbooks; others were pamphlets described as summaries of lectures. Only the author, title, number of pages, subject area and publishing institution were indicated.

"Znaniye" Society - 45 titles. This is an "all-union society," whose purpose is to spread "political and scientific knowledge." 1,700 Academicians and Corresponding Members of the Academy of Sciences are members of this organization, as are the majority of individuals holding advanced degrees. A "Znaniye" society is found in each of the republics. Indoctrination of the populace in military affairs is one of the tasks of "Znaniye."

Progress Publishers - 6 titles. All of the titles issued by this organization in the bibliography were in a non-Soviet language - English, French, Spanish, or Arabic. This publishing house appears to specialize in publications in non-Soviet languages.

Novosti Press - 5 titles. Like Progress Publishers, most of the Novosti titles were in a non-Soviet language. Generally, the Novosti publications were pamphlets, not books.

Nauka - 6 titles. This is the publishing house of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. A number of military writings of significant interest are published by Nauka each year.

Politizdat (Political Literature Publishing House) - 3 titles. Politizdat publishers are located in Moscow and also in the various republics. All three of the Politizdat publications in the "Military Science, Military Affairs" section for 1977 were issued by Politizdat, Ukraine. The subject matter of these books appeared primarily for military-patriotic indoctrination.

Other Publishing Houses - 127 titles. These include publishing houses of various types in the Soviet republics. Many of the books and pamphlets were in the languages of the Soviet nationalities - Altay, Bengali, Chechen, Georgian, Kazakh, Tadzhik, Udmurt, etc. Most of the publications in these languages are about local heroes during the Great Patriotic War. Many, however, are civil defense manuals and instructions. A number of pamphlets were issued by Red Star publishers. Both books and pamphlets were published by Molodaya Gvardiya (Young Guard), publishing house of the Komsomol (Young Communist League). Scholars of Soviet military matters may find those books published by non-military publishers to be of considerable interest, especially when seeking to determine the significance of the Soviet military throughout the social structure of the Soviet Union.

Books and Pamphlets of Possible Military Interest Not Listed in the "Military Science, Military Affairs" Section of Soviet Bibliographies

As shown in Table 1, books and pamphlets in the weekly Knizhnaya Letopis' and the annual Yezhegodnik Knigi SSSR are divided into 50 general headings,

one of which is "Military Science, Military Affairs." Writings of possible interest to scholars concerned with Soviet defense matters may be found under many of the other general headings as well. Some of these publications will have been published by Voenizdat, the Ministry of Defense's publishing house. The following examples are from the Yezhegodnik Knigi SSSR 1977.

- Under the general heading, "Philosophical Science, Sociology, Psychology"

Dolgoplov, Ye. I., National-Liberation Wars at the Contemporary Epoch, Moscow: Voenizdat, 1977, 158 pages, 24 kopecks, 30,000 copies.

- Under the general heading, "History," subheading "History of Foreign Countries."

Meron'o, P.F., And Again in Battle: Recollections of a Spanish Pilot in the Great Patriotic War. Moscow: Voenizdat, 1977, 184 pages, 74 kopecks, 65,000 copies.

Sapozhnikov, B. G. China in the Fire of War (1931-1950), Moscow: Nauki, 1977, 351 pages, 10 sections, with maps, 1 ruble 80 kopecks, 10,000 copies.

- Under the general heading, "International Relations."

Penkin, F. P., The Republic of Iran and Its Armed Forces, Moscow: Voenizdat, 1977, 110 pages, 25 kopecks, 16,000 copies.

Kremenyuk, V. A., Policies of the USA in Developing Countries: Problems of Conflict Situations 1945-1976. Institute of the USA and Canada. Moscow: International Relations Publishing House, 1977, 223 pages, 76 kopecks, 14,000 copies.

- Under the general heading, "International Trade Union Movement."

Trade Union Organizations of the Soviet Army, Moscow: Voenizdat, 1977, 168 pages, 40 kopecks, 30,000 copies.

- Under the general heading, "Equipment, Industry."

Potapov, A. V., Romanov, V. T. and Khalin, F. M., Functions of Communications and Signals, Moscow: Voenizdat, 1977, 157 pages, 49 kopecks, 13,500 copies.

- Under the general heading, "Transport."

Ionkin, Yu. P., Mechanized Load Lifts. Riga Higher Military Command School named for Biryuzov. Riga: 1976, 107 pages. Besplatno.

- Under the general heading, "Transport," subheading, "Cosmonautics."

Rebrov, M. F. Cosmonauts. Moscow: Voenizdat, 1977. 256 pages, 26 illustrations, 1 ruble 4 kopecks, 50,000 copies.

- Under the general heading, "The International Communist Movement."

Yepishev, A. A., editor, The Party and Army. Moscow: Politizdat, 1977, 382 pages, 1 ruble, 100,000 copies.

Western scholars may wonder why a most significant book, National-Liberation War at the Contemporary Epoch, is placed in Soviet bibliographies under the general heading, "Philosophical Science, Sociology, Psychology." Or why The Republic of Iran and Its Armed Forces is under the heading of "International Relations," or Cosmonauts is under the general heading of "Transport," although published by Voenizdat.

Soviet "Defense Industries" and Publishing Houses

Of particular interest to scholars of Soviet military affairs are publications of the various Soviet defense industries, many of which have their own publishing houses. Since defense industries produce goods that are also used for civilian consumption,¹⁶ their publications often are difficult to categorize. Officially, there is only one "defense industry." In actual practice, however, the following Soviet ministries generally are regarded as being in the "defense industry" category:

<u>Ministry</u>	<u>Product</u>
General Machine Building	Rockets and space equipment
Machine Building	Munitions
Shipbuilding Industry	Naval products and ships
Aviation Industry	Aircraft and helicopters
Defense Industry	Conventional armaments
Radio Industry	Radios
Communications Equip. Industry	Other communications equipment
Medium Machine Building	Military applications of atomic energy
Electronic Industry	Radars

16. According to General Secretary Brezhnev, "as much as 42 percent of the defense industry's output is used for civilian purposes." See: 24th Congress of the CPSU, Moscow: Novosti Press, 1971, p. 47.

Books and pamphlets issued by the publishing houses of the defense ministries that are of interest to military personnel often will be advertised or reviewed in military journals. For example, Morskoi Sbornik (Naval Collections) in April, 1981, listed under "new books" the following title:

Yepifanov, B. S., Sudovyye Sistemy (Ship Systems), 2nd edition. Leningrad: Shipbuilding Publishing House, 176 pages, 9,300 copies, 35 kopecks.

Translations

Ideally, it would be well if all scholars concerned with Soviet military affairs could research original Russian-language materials. Since this obviously is impossible, some information about the availability and reliability of English language translations of Soviet books and pamphlets may be useful to those using Soviet bibliographical data.

A number of organizations in the United States, such as the Foreign Technological Division, the Department of Commerce and various groups in the military services translate selected Soviet writings on military affairs. These include, however, only a very small percentage of the books and pamphlets listed in Soviet bibliographies that might be of interest to scholars.

Beginning in 1973 a few key Soviet books on military doctrine, strategy and tactics were translated under the auspices of the USAF and published by the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.¹⁷ In 1975 a commercial publisher was found for the third edition of Marshal V. D. Sokolovskiy's Military

17. As of 1 January the following Soviet military titles had been translated under the auspices of the USAF and published by the United States Government Printing Office: (1) The Offensive, (2) Marxism-Leninism on War and Army, (3) Scientific-Technical Progress and the Revolution in Military Affairs, (4) Basic Principles of Operational Art and Tactics, (5) The Philosophical Heritage of V. I. Lenin and Problems of Contemporary War, (6) Concept, Algorithm, Decision, (7) Military Pedagogy, (8) Military Psychology, (9) Dictionary of Basic Military Terms, (10) Civil Defense, (11) Selected Soviet Military Writings: 1970-1975, (12) The Armed Forces of the Soviet State, (13) The Officer's Handbook, (14) The People, The Army, The Commander, (15) Long-Range Missile-Equipped, (16) Forecasting in Military Affairs.

Strategy, which had been written in 1968.¹⁸ These translations have been studied closely by scholars in both the United States and Britain, and are the basis of many articles and books about arms control and Soviet military matters.

Current Restrictions on Translations of Soviet Material

The brief effort to make translations of Soviet military publications available to Western readers was severely curtailed in May, 1973, when the Soviet Union joined the Copyright Convention. Prior to that time many Western military writings were translated by Soviet authorities and sold throughout the Soviet Union. In like manner, Soviet books of various types were translated in the West. Now, However, Soviet books, pamphlets, and journals published since May 1973, cannot be translated and sold for profit in the United States unless Soviet authorities give permission. Only Soviet newspapers are exempt from copyright.

Even after giving authority to translate and publish a book, Soviet officials retain the right to "correct" the translation. For example, the USAF obtained permission to translate and publish the second edition of The Armed Forces of the Soviet State, by the late Soviet Minister of Defense, Marshal A. A. Grechko. The Soviets, however, required that certain statements in the book be rewritten or eliminated.

In the original Russian language edition of The Armed Forces of the Soviet State, Marshal Grechko had noted that in preparing the economy and populace for war, there must be "the systematic conduct of specialized exercises and practices" which are as important as in training in the Armed Forces. Soviet censors omitted this statement in the approved English translation. Later Grechko had written

18. See: Soviet Military Strategy, Third Edition, by Marshal V. D. Sokolovskiy, edited, with commentary and analysis, by Harriet Fast Scott, New York: Crane and Russak, 1975.

of the need for a uniform military-technological policy, which, "along with the resolution of current problems, orients scientific-technological cadres on the development of long-term problems, the results of which may find broad application in future military affairs. Of particular importance is basic research, aimed at discovering still unknown attributes of matter, phenomena and laws of nature, and developing new methods for their study and use to reinforce the state's capabilities." This entire statement was deleted. A new paragraph was substituted, which stressed the struggle of the Party "to ban new kinds and systems of weapons of mass destruction. This is an important aim of military detente."¹⁹

English Language Editions of Military Writings by Soviet Publishers

Each year a number of Soviet books on military matter, international relations and arms control are translated into English and other foreign languages by Soviet publishing houses. Progress Publishers, Moscow, is the leader in this field. The decision to translate Soviet writings to be sent abroad probably is made by one of the departments of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Translations of Soviet military writings by Soviet agencies should be viewed with caution. Some may be accurate, while others are altered significantly. A number may be written primarily for the purpose of providing dis-information to the Western reader.

It is difficult to determine the reason why some Soviet books are translated by Soviet publishers and others are not. For example, in 1971 Progress Publishers, Moscow, came out with an English translation of The Soviet Army, by

19. For a more detailed discussion of the translation of Marshal Grechko's book, see review by William F. Scott "Guidelines for the Future," Strategic Review, Summer, 1977, pp. 87-89.

S. S. Lototskiy. In 1969 this work had first been published by Politizdat, and later was awarded a Frunze Prize.²⁰ In that same year Progress Publishers came out with a second work of note, Marxism-Leninism on War and Army. This was a reasonably faithful translation of the 5th edition of this work, first published by Voenizdat in 1968.

The Soviet leadership may have noticed the attention given in the United States to Soviet military writings which were being translated under the auspices of the USAF. This interest may have been one of the reasons why in 1976 Progress Publishers began a "Progress Military Series" in English, with the following note on the back cover:

The books in the new Progress Military Series will describe the sources of Soviet victories, examine the structure of the various arms of the services and expound Soviet views on the real nature of war. Readers will form an idea of Soviet officers and men and of the kind of training that is given to the fighting men who are always ready to deliver a crushing blow against any attacker who dares to violate the frontiers of the Soviet Union or the socialist community as a whole."

Following are three of the "Progress Military Series" that have appeared in English (and in other non-Russian languages as well), and with identical covers:

Ruban, M., The Soviet School of Courage and Warcraft, Moscow: Progress Publishers, 1976.

Babenko, I. Soviet Officers, Moscow: Progress Publishers, 1976.

Ryzbov, V., The Soviet Armed Forces Yesterday and Today. Moscow: Progress Publishers, 1976.

The three books appear to have been written for foreign consumption,²¹

20. This is an annual prize, awarded for the best writings each year on military subjects.

21. Soviet authorities make a definite effort to push sales of their English-language books, especially those on international relations and "peace" matters. For example, in early 1981 a commercial bookstore in the Pentagon course carried two shelves of books written in English, but published in the USSR. The store manager apparently had no idea that the books were published in Moscow. Shortly after he was advised where the books were published, and should be so identified, the books were removed from the shelves.

and a preliminary check has not identified a Russian-language edition of any of the above. The use of the English language is somewhat awkward, and not at all up to the standard of Marxism-Leninism on War and Army or The Soviet Army.

Scholars often must use translated material. They should at all times, however, carefully check its origins. English-language books and pamphlets published in the Soviet Union should be read with caution. Soviet-approved translations published since 1973 in the United States may have been edited carefully by Soviet authorities, and differ significantly from the original Russian-language text.

Authors of Soviet Military Writings

Most of the authors of books issued by Voenizdat, the Military Publishing House, or by DOSAAF, are either active duty or retired military personnel. Many are on the faculties of military academies or higher military schools and often write extensively.

For example, General Major A. S. Milovidov, a Doctor of Philosophical Sciences and a Professor at the Lenin Military-Political Academy, has had articles published in Military Thought, Military History Journal, Communist of the Armed Forces and Questions of Philosophy, a Party-political journal. He has been a contributor to a number of books and was the editor of The Philosophical Heritage of V. I. Lenin and Problems of Contemporary War.

With respect to military doctrine and strategy a few key writings by specific groups or individuals will be quoted repeatedly by other writers. Bditel'no Stoyat' Na Strazhe Mire (Vigilantly Stand Guard Over the Peace), a 1962 pamphlet by the then Minister of Defense, Marshal R. Ya. Malinovskiy was the most frequently quoted document on military doctrine and strategy throughout the 1960s. Marshal A. A. Grechko's book, The Armed Forces of the

Soviet State, also served as an authoritative work in this area throughout the latter part of the 1970s.

Critical articles and books at the same time may be written by officers at the colonel level and below. From the viewpoint of U.S. scholars who follow Soviet defense matters, two of the most significant military books in the early 1970s were Nastupleniye (The Offensive) by Colonel A. A. Sidorenko, Candidate of Military Sciences, and Osnovnyye Printsipy Operativnovo Iskusstva I Taktiki (Basic Principles of Operational Art and Tactics), by Colonel V. Ye. Savkin, Candidate of Military Sciences. (As previously shown, both of these books have been translated under the auspices of the USAF and published by the U.S. Government Printing Office.)

Although the name and position of an author are of importance, the subject matter in a book published by Voenizdat is of greater significance. For example, should an unknown author of low military rank write a book describing the need for the Soviet Union to expand its military space capabilities, the work should be taken seriously. Such a book, pamphlet, or article could not have been published in the Soviet Union without the permission of both higher Party and military authorities.

Many of the DOSAAF publications are written by reserve or retired military personnel. Some of its publications, especially those about The Great Patriotic War, are of very low quality, and may be for the purpose of meeting a quota on publications about particular groups in the Soviet Union. On the other hand, many of the DOSAAF books and pamphlets provide the best information available about certain military subjects.

Soviet Military Publications of Particular General Interest

All Soviet writings on military affairs serve some purpose for the Kremlin's leaders. Any military or military-related publication may be of

use to scholars seeking information in specialized areas. To most scholars the number of Soviet books about the Great Patriotic War printed in the Kirgiz language each year may not seem important. But to those seeking information to determine problems the Soviet leadership might have with the growing percentage of national groups entering the Soviet Armed Forces each year, such data might give the insights needed.

For those analysts working on a daily basis with Soviet military writings, the book reviews and announcements of new books on the back cover of most Soviet military journals will be of interest. Some of the reviews are lengthy, and most specify the audience for which the book is intended.

The "Officer's Library" Series

Several times in the past the Soviet military leadership has published a "library" of books that are of particular interest to scholars concerned with defense matters. Between the Civil War and World War II a book series was issued called "Library of the Commander." An "Officer's Library" series appeared in the 1950s. A second "Officer's Library" series was announced in December, 1964, to consist of seventeen titles, issued over a three-year period, 1965-1967. However, neither the planned schedule nor stated titles were followed. The final book in the series appeared only in 1973.

This series provided Western scholars with new insights into Soviet military organization, doctrine, tactics, strategy, personnel and other key matters. Authors of these works were on the faculties of the Academy of the General Staff, the Frunze Military Academy, the Lenin Military-Political Academy or in various administrations of the Ministry of Defense. The purpose of the series was "for the self-study of officers." Titles and years published were as follows:

1. M. V. Frunze: Selected Works. 1965
2. Dictionary of Basic Military Terms. 1965
3. V. I. Lenin on War, Army, and Military Science. 1965
4. Organization and Armaments of Armies and Navies of Capitalist States.
5. Marxism-Leninism on War and Army. 1966
6. Basis of Soviet Military Law. 1966
7. History of Military Art. 1966
8. Tactics. 1966
9. Military Pedagogy. 1966
10. M. I. Kalinin: On Communist Education and Military Duty. 1967
11. Military Psychology. 1968
12. Officer's Guide for Quartermasters. 1968
13. Military Strategy. 1968
14. Party-Political Work in the Soviet Armed Forces. 1968
15. Officer's Handbook. 1971
16. Concept, Algorithm, Decision. 1973
17. Scientific-Technical Progress and the Revolution in Military Affairs. 1973

The "Officer's Library" for the 1980s

On 3 October 1979 Red Star announced that a new "Officer's Library" series soon would begin, with the following titles identified:

1. V. I. Lenin and the Soviet Armed Forces.
2. The CPSU or the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union (collection of documents).
3. On Guard Over Peace and Socialism (Author - L. I. Brezhnev).
4. Marxist-Leninist Teaching on War and Army.
5. Party-Political Work in the Soviet Army and Navy.
6. Fundamentals of Military Education.
7. Fundamentals of Soviet Military Legislation and Questions of Legal Education of Soldiers.
8. Basic Methods of Combat Training.
9. Tactics of Combined Arms Battle.
10. History of Military Art.
11. Armies of the Countries of the Warsaw Pact.
12. Armed Forces of the Basic Capitalist States.
"and others"

The initial book in the series, V. I. Lenin and the Soviet Armed Forces, was published in 1980. It is the third edition of this particular book. The first edition, published in 1967, was awarded a Frunze Prize. The second edition appeared in 1969. The three editions of this book, published over a thirteen-year period, disclose many of the changes in military concepts over those years.

Books That Are Referenced in Other Publications

In the past certain books were listed in the "Soldier's Bookshelf," a section in the annual Calendar of a Soldier. Publication of the "calendar" began in 1968. In the 1981 issue the "Soldier's Bookshelf" section was dropped. This section had contained between 90 and 125 books each year on military subjects, plus other books on sports, fiction, the arts and similar subjects considered appropriate for the young soldier.

References following the entries in the 8-volume Soviet Military Encyclopedia²² can be of help to scholars seeking additional information on a particular subject. For example, volume 7 of this encyclopedia, published in July, 1979, contained the entry, "Military Strategy," signed by N. G. Ogarkov. Although neither rank nor position were given, this contributor obviously is the Chief of the General Staff. At the end of the entry, under "references," were first listed works by Lenin, Marx, Engels and Frunze, followed by collections of speeches by L. I. Brezhnev and D. F. Ustinov, Minister of Defense. Ogarkov then identified two specific books, Military Strategy, 3rd edition, 1968 and War and Army, 1977. A few books by "bourgeois" authors then were given. From these references any scholar could assume that Military Strategy and War and Army remain two basic Soviet texts.

Censorship of Soviet Military Publications

All openly published Soviet military materials are carefully censored, to ensure that no classified military data is released and that authors do not deviate from policies established by the Party leadership. All books, journals, and newspapers published by organizations of the Soviet Armed Forces, such as Voenizdat, are under control of the Main Political Administration of

22. The first volume of this series appeared in 1979, the final, 8th volume was published in 1980.

the Soviet Army and Navy, an organization with the rights of a department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

. Government and Military Secrets

Many types of information on military matters that are readily available in the West simply do not appear in the Soviet press. For example, although the Soviet "Backfire" bombers have been flying since the early 1970s, as of mid-1981 no photograph of this aircraft has yet appeared in Soviet military journals. Some extent to which information is controlled in the Soviet Union can be seen in the following definition of government and military "secrets:"

Government secrets are made up of information of state importance: mobilization plans and operational plans and data, calculations, projects, and measures about the Armed Forces as a whole and on separate military objectives; all questions connected with the defense of the country; information about mobilization, material, and food reserves; list of military production, and military orders and other documents of defense importance.

Also considered a government secret is important economic information; the wealth of our country, about discoveries, inventions, and improvements of a nonmilitary nature in all areas of science, technology, and the economy (before their publication), information about negotiations, dealings, and agreements of the USSR with foreign governments, and also about any other measures in the realm of foreign policy and foreign trade not published in official sources; government ciphers, and the content of correspondence written in cipher, and so forth.

Information on the organization of the Armed Forces, their number, locations, combat capability, armaments, equipment, combat training, the moral-political state of groups, their material and financial support, is a military secret.

Data on the guarding of state borders, information on military inventions and improvements; about the economy, having military significance; about the location of military objects (depots, airdromes, and so forth); on the status of communications, transport, etc., also are considered military secrets.

The range of questions composing military secrets in time of war, naturally, is broader.²³

23. N. A. Beshkarev, V Pomoshch' Doprizyvniku (To help the Pre-Callup), Moscow: Voenizdat, 1967, 9. 93.

The above covers about every type of information possible about military matters. From this definition of a "secret," it is apparent that what does appear in the Soviet press is carefully filtered. Soviet books and pamphlets of all types, with very few exceptions, must show a censor number.²⁴

Possibilities of Deception

Photographs in Soviet military publications frequently are altered. Certain items may be blurred with an air brush, or the photograph may even be a composite. The caption beneath the photograph or illustration may be completely incorrect. As with errors in other Soviet material, it generally is impossible to determine if the misleading information is deliberate, or simply due to carelessness.

For these reasons, it is well for anyone using Soviet materials to check a variety of publications. The Soviet leadership seeks to keep military secrets from the Soviet people as well as from foreigners. Even top Soviet diplomats may not have access to information about the Soviet Armed Forces of a type that is common knowledge of the armed forces of non-Soviet nations. Despite the care with which Soviet publications are censored, any scholar who reads Soviet military and military-related publications, from textbooks for higher military schools to accounts of the Great Patriotic War, can obtain a knowledge of and insights into the Soviet Armed Forces unobtainable from any other sources.

²⁴. Speeches and articles by Party Secretary L. I. Brezhnev do not carry a censor number.

APPENDIX

Soviet Publications of Military and Military-Related Interest

JOURNALS

A. Journals directed primarily at military readers.

Voyenno-Istoricheskii Zhurnal (Military History Journal). This is one of the best written and best edited of all the Soviet military publications. New writings on World War II appear each month, not simply to provide information about that war, but also to give examples considered applicable to the study of current doctrine, strategy, tactics and organization. Military history receives great attention in the Soviet military structure.

Kommunist Vooruzhennykh Sil (Communist of the Armed Forces). This twice-monthly journal of the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy has a "political studies" section, in which specific directions are given to political instructors in units, outlining lesson plans and hours to be given to the study of particular themes.

Voyennaya Mysl' (Military Thought). A monthly journal published under the auspices of the Soviet General Staff. Copies are restricted. Scholars may obtain issues up through May, 1973, which have been translated by U.S. government agencies.

Zarubezhnoye Voyennoye Obozreniye (Foreign Military Observer). Soviet military personnel may stay abreast on the military forces of non-Soviet bloc nations through reading this journal. Since Soviet secrecy permits very little information to be published on Soviet military hardware, this monthly journal provides up-to-date information on the latest military equipment - found in non-Soviet nations.

(The following four journals are official publications of four of the five Soviet military services. All except the Strategic Rocket Forces openly publish their own journal.)

Voyenniy Vestnik (Military Herald). This is the monthly journal of the Soviet Ground Forces, and contains articles of interest on tactics and equipment, generally directed at company grade officers.

Vestnik Protivovozdushnoi Oborony (Herald of Anti-Air Defense). Troops of PVO (air defense) form the second largest service in the Soviet Armed Forces. Their monthly journal includes articles on interceptor aircraft, surface-to-air missiles and radar units.

Aviatsiya i Kosmonavtika (Aviation and Cosmonautics). The official journal of the Soviet Air Forces is published monthly, and includes articles on space. One or more cosmonauts are on its editorial board.

Morskoi Sbornik (Naval Collections). In format, this monthly journal of the Soviet Navy is somewhat similar to its approximate counterpart, the Naval Institute Proceedings. Articles generally are of a high quality.

(The remainder of the military journals include one published by DOSAAF. Most are for a variety of readers.)

Tyl i Snabzheniye Sovetskikh Vooruzhennykh Sil (Rear and Supply of the Soviet Armed Forces). This is the monthly journal of the Soviet Rear Services, which performs quartermaster and other functions for the entire Soviet Armed Forces.

Tekhnika i Vooruzheniye (Equipment and Armaments). A Deputy Minister for Armaments is at the Ministry of Defense level, and each service has a deputy commander-in-chief also concerned with armaments. This monthly journal is of interest to armament and engineering officers of all Soviet services.

Voyennye Znaniye (Military Knowledge). The monthly journal of DOSAAF and of civil defense. It is intended primarily for Soviet youth, especially males before being called up for active military service.

Znamenets (Banner Carrier). Published monthly by the Ministry of Defense, this illustrated journal is for warrant officers and noncommissioned officers of all the Soviet branches and services. It contains articles of a technical nature and stories.

Sovetskiy Voin (Soviet Soldier). A twice-monthly publication of the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy, this illustrated journal is for Soviet enlisted personnel. Its primary stress is on the glory of the Soviet Fatherland and the Armed Forces.

Soviet Military Review. A monthly publication published in English, French, Spanish, Arabic and Russian. It is intended primarily for foreign consumption. While many of its articles are of interest, as a whole the tone of this journal is not the same as that of journals intended primarily for Soviet military personnel.

Bloknot Agitator (Agitator's Notebook). Another twice-monthly publication of the Main Political Administration, the journal is intended for use by the "agitator and propagandist," two respectable terms in Soviet society. Scholars interested in finding indications of what the Soviet military are told at Party and Komsomol meetings will find this booklet of interest.

B. Journals That May Carry Articles of Military Interest.

Kommunist (Communist). This is the official journal of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. It may occasionally publish articles by the Ministry of Defense or other key military figures.

Voprosy Filosofii (Questions of Philosophy). Articles in this journal usually are associated with questions of Marxist-Leninist Philosophy. On a few occasions articles of major military interest have appeared in this journal.

SSHA (USA). This monthly journal of the Institute of the USA and Canada is apparently designed to inform Soviet readers about United States policies, and also it is to appeal to United States readers. A number of the articles are on military and military-political matters, dealing with SALT, European security and related items. Well-known Soviet military strategists are associated with the institute. Many of this journal's articles may be simply for propaganda and disinformation purposes.

Mirovaya Ekonomika i Mezhdunarodnoye Otnosheniye (World Economy and International Relations). This is the monthly journal of another Soviet research institute of the Soviet Academy, the Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO). Like the Institute of the USA and Canada, military strategists serve on its staff, and articles of military interest at times are published. Its interests extend to all of the non-communist world, not simply to the United States. As with articles in the journal, SSHA, articles in this journal should be read with some skepticism.

C. Military Newspapers

Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star). This newspaper is by far the most important daily publication for scholars interested in Soviet military affairs. It is the official newspaper of the Ministry of Defense, and is published every day except Monday. This newspaper is available throughout the Soviet Union, and frequently contains articles on military doctrine, strategy, tactics, organization and related military subjects written by the Minister of Defense and other senior military leaders.

Sovetskiy Patriot (Soviet Patriot). An official organ of DOSAAF (Volunteer Organization for Cooperation with the Army, Aviation and Fleet), and is published twice weekly. Intended primarily for youthful readers, this newspaper devotes a great deal of attention to civil defense.

(Each of the Soviet military districts publishes its own newspaper, but these are difficult to obtain.)

D. Other Newspapers

Pravda. This is the official newspaper of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Occasionally items of military interest are published.

Izvestia. The official organ of the Soviet government, this newspaper also occasionally publishes items of military interest.

(Following Armed Forces Day, Tank Day, Navy Day, Rockets and Artillery Day and other military holidays, many Soviet journals and newspapers carry articles by senior military leaders. Scholars should be aware of the days on which these holidays fall, and not be surprised to find particular services or service arms extolled on these occasions.)

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